

<i>hx</i>	hind coxa.	<i>sl</i>	sting canal.
<i>ilg</i>	inner longitudinal groove.	<i>sp</i>	spiracle.
<i>it</i>	inner tooth.	<i>st</i>	stipes.
<i>k</i>	quadrate plate.	<i>t</i>	tegula.
<i>l</i>	labrum.	<i>tc</i>	tibial scale.
<i>lf</i>	lateral foveolae.	<i>tcx₁</i>	first transverso cubital vein.
<i>ln</i>	lancet.	<i>tcx₂</i>	second transverso cubital vein.
<i>l₁</i>	anterior lobe.	<i>tcx₃</i>	third transverso cubital vein.
<i>l₂</i>	posterior lobe.	<i>tm</i>	transverso medial vein.
<i>m</i>	median vein.	<i>tph</i>	triangular plate of lancet.
<i>md</i>	mandible.	<i>v</i>	spatha.
<i>mp</i>	malar space.	<i>w</i>	wing process.
<i>ms</i>	mesoscutum.	<i>x</i>	plate of metanotum.
<i>mx</i>	median coxa.	<i>y</i>	pleural plate of metanotum.
<i>n</i>	scape.	<i>y₂</i>	pleural plate of metanotum.

A REMARKABLE NEW GENUS OF ENCYRTIDÆ FROM THE WEST INDIES, BEARING TWO RING-JOINTS.

BY A. A. GIRAULT,

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The following Aphelinine-like genus is unique (save for *Mcromyzobia* Ashmead) in bearing two large, distinct ring-joints in the antennæ. It differs from *Mcromyzobia* in form, the funicle is but 3-jointed and the club is not long and solid but also 3-jointed.

AMEROMYZOBIA new genus.

Female.—Shaped like *Aphelinus* but the ovipositor distinctly extruded. In my table to the earth's encyrtine genera runs to *Coccobius*, a genus based on composite specimens (an *Aphelinus* and an *Arrhenophagus*). Head nearly round, thin, the face inflexed, the frons not prominent, of moderate width, the cheeks distinct but not so long as the eyes. Mandibles with three subequal, subacute teeth. Antennæ 10-jointed, with two distinct ring-joints (as in most Pteromalidæ), excluding the latter, as in *Cocophagus*. Fore wing broader than with *Aphelinus*, the hairless line present, the marginal vein nearly twice longer than wide, the stigmal somewhat over twice its

length, long, the postmarginal obsolete or nearly. Marginal fringes of fore wings a little longer than normal (that is, not extremely short). Fore wing densely ciliate. Ovipositor extruded for a length equal to three fourths that of the ovate abdomen. Axillæ united acutely. Propodeum cross-linear mesad, much longer laterad.

Ameromyzobia aphelinoides new species. Genotype.

Female.—Length 0.90 mm., excluding the ovipositor.

Golden yellow, the wings slightly infuscated throughout, the distal half of the abdomen, the funicle, the propodeum except mesad and the extruded valves of the ovipositor, dusky or black. Scutum and scutellum with sparse, rather long, black setæ. Funicles one to two subequal, each not quite twice longer than wide, a little shorter than the pedicel, three a little shorter than two. Club definite, slightly wider than the funicle and nearly as long. Second ring-joint a little larger than the first, both wider than long.

The male appears to be similar but no perfect specimen at hand.

From one pair in the U. S. National Museum from St. Vincent, West Indies (H. H. Smith).

Type.—Catalogue No. 20294, U. S. National Museum, the female on a slide.

TWO NEW CICADAS BELONGING TO THE GENUS OKANAGANA.

BY WM. T. DAVIS,

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Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward P. Van Duzee I am enabled to describe a new species of *Okanagana* from Oregon. The fifteen specimens examined came originally from the Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon.

Okanagana oregona new species.

Type male, Mary's Peak, Oregon, July 18, 1903. Davis collection.

Allotype female, Corvallis, Oregon, June 4. Collection Edw. P. Van Duzee.

Head as broad as the front margin of the pronotum; front not much produced. Median sulcus of the front deep and well defined. Pronotum with the humeral angles rounded and the anterior angles rather prominent. Opercula oblique with the extremities not as rounded as in some species of the genus. Last ventral segment with the base about as long as the sides which gradually converge to the rounded extremity. Uncus when viewed in profile